

日本産菌蕈類考察（其五）

數種ノ褐色さるのこしかけニ就テ*

今 關 六 也

ROKUYA IMAZEKI: Observations on Japanese Fungi (V).

On several *Fomes* with brown context.

24) ***Fomes fastuosus*** (LÉVEILLÉ) COOKE, Grev., XIV: 18, 1885; SACCARDO, Syll. Fung., VI: 172, 1888; BRESADOLA, Hedw., LIII: 58, 1912; LLOYD, Myc. Writ., IV: Syn. Fom., 250, 1915; YASUDA, Bot. Mag. Tok., XXXV: 221, 1921; TENG, Sinensia, V: 205, 1934.

Polyporus fastuosus LÉVEILLÉ, Ann. Sci. Nat., sér. 3, II: 190, 1844.

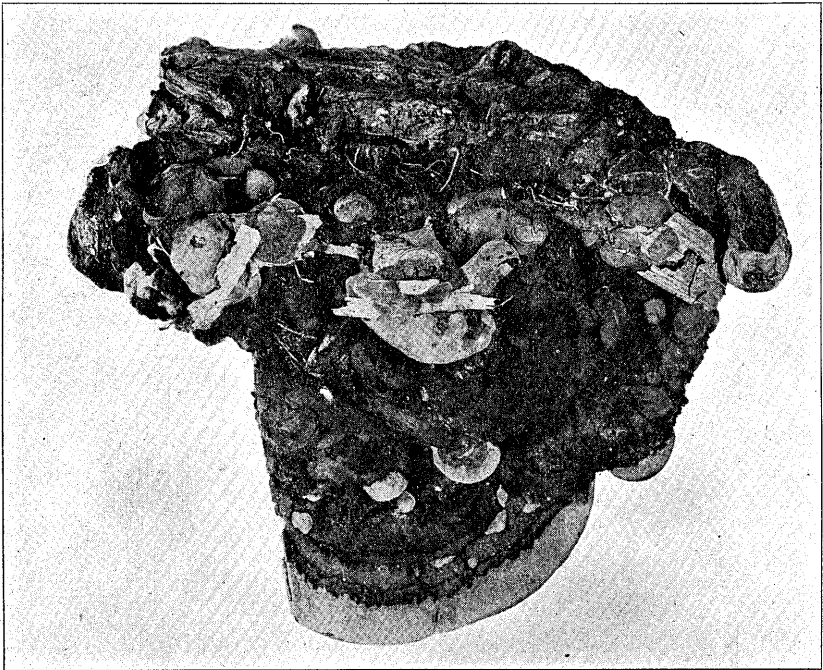


Fig. 1. *Fomes fastuosus* (LÉV.) CKE. No. 206865. $\times 1$.

* 本研究ハ日本學術振興會ノ補助ニヨルモノナルヲ記シ、感謝ノ意ヲ表スル。

Xanthochrous fastuosus (LÉVEILLÉ) PATOUILLARD, Ess. tax., 101, 1900; Ann. Crypt. exot., I: 15, 1928.

Type of rot: a sort of pocket rot.

Habitat: on the trunks of *Melia Azedarach* L. var. *japonica* MAKINO

Japanese name: せんだんさるのこしかけ (今關新稱)、まつのさるのこしかけ (安田)。

Specimens: Sikoku—Matuyama-si, Ehime pref. (Nov. 1916, KOMATUZAKI-M.-no. 202549). Kyūsyū—Tukusi-gun, Hukuoka pref. (June 1937, YOSHII-H.-no. 206862); Hukuoka-si, Hukuoka pref. (June 1937, YOSHII-H.-no. 208235 and July 1938, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 206865).

Distribution: Singapore, Annan, Philippines, China, Japan.

Notes. Context is yellow ochre (Raw sienna). Subcrust developing under the superficial tomentum is dark reddish brown under the microscope but seen as a narrow black line in radial section with the naked eye. It consists of richly branched, thick walled hyphae, being compactly interwoven. Superficial tomentum is about 1 mm thick. Hyphae in the pileus context are yellow ochre, $3.5-5\mu$ thick, and rather thick walled. Setae are absent. Spores are subglobose, yellow, smooth, and $4-5\mu$ large.

安田篤氏ハ本菌ノ寄主ヲ松トシまつのさるのこしかけナル和名ヲ與ヘラレルガ、是ハ誤リデアル。安田氏ノ資料即チ前記 3 品ノ内四國産ノモノハ 3 cm 内外ノ小片デ、氏ハ是ニ附着セル赤松様ノ樹皮ヲ見テ斯克速斷サレシモノト考ヘラレルガ、剝離セルせんだん樹皮ノ小片ハ

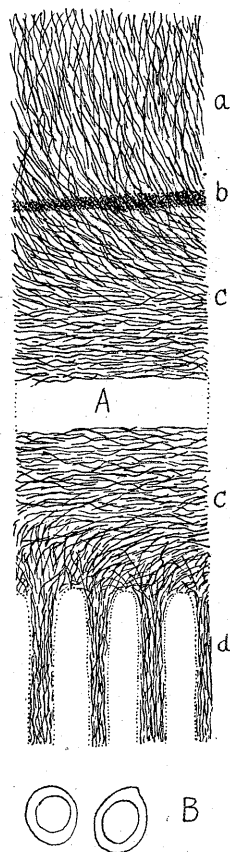


Fig. 2. *Fomes fastuosus* (LÉV.) CKE. No. 208235.

A. A radial section of the pileus. ($\times 33$).

a. Superficial tomentum. b. Subcrust. c. Context. d. Pores.

B. Spores ($\times 1000$).

一見松皮ニ類似シスカル誤解モ起リ得ル。コノ事ニ關シテハ九州帝國大學農學部吉井甫助教授ノ御示教ニ俟ツトコロ多ク、此處ニ記シテ感謝ノ意ヲ表スル。上記ノ理由ニヨリ和名ヲせんだんさるのこしかけト改メタ。

25) **Fomes rimosus** (BERKELEY) COOKE, *Grev.*, XIV: 18, 1885; SACCARDO, *Syll. Fung.*, VI: 181, 1888; OVERHOLTS, *Ann. Mo. Bot. Mag.*, I: 133, 1914; LLOYD, l. c., IV: *Syn. Fom.*, 248, 1915; TENG, *Sinensia*, V: 205, 1934; IMAI, *Trans. Sapp. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, XVI: 124, 1940.

Polyporus rimosus BERKELEY, *Lond. Journ. Bot.*, IV: 54, 1845.

Xanthochrous rimosus (BERKELEY) PATOUILLARD, *Ess. tax.*, 101, 1900; *Ann. Crypt. exot.*, I: 15, 1928.

Type of rot: unexamined.

Habitat: on the trunks of living or dead *Morus* and *Berchemia*, in Japan.

Japanese name: おほめしまこぶ (今井)。

Specimens: Sikoku—Mt. Yokogura, Kôti pref., on living *Berchemia berchemiaefolia* KOIDZ. (Aug. 1938, IMAZeki-R.-no. 296909). Bonin Is.—Haha-zm., (May 1936, KOBAYASHI-Y.-no. 201009); Titi-zm., on *Morus boninensis* KOIDZ. (Aug. 1938, OKABE-M.-no. 208236).

Distribution: Australia, N. and S. America, Samoa, N. Caledonia, Ceylon, India, S. Africa, China, Japan (Bonin Is., Sikoku).

Notes. Pileus is unguulate to applanate. The upper surface of the pileus is rimose, rough, and has neither true crust nor subcrustal layer. The context is bright yellow (Raw sienna). Setae are absent. Spores are subglobose, yellow brown, and $5-6 \times 4-5\mu$ large.

Fomes rimosus ノ名ハ從來めしまこぶ即チ漢方ノ桑黄ニ宛テラレテ居タガ、ソノ不可ナルコトハ既ニ筆者ガ記シタ通りデアル。即チ筆者ハめしまこぶヲ *F. yucatensis* MURR. トシタガ、是等兩菌ハ剛毛體ノ有無ニヨツテ區別サレ、外形的ニハ極メテ酷似スル。*F. yucatensis* ハ本邦デハ廣ク栽培桑ニ發生シ又筆者ハ九州宮崎縣菱ノ山中デ野生桑ノ大樹ニ夥シク生ゼルコトヲ實見シテ居ル。然ルニ小笠原島ニ於テ眞ノ *F. rimosus* ガ桑ニ生ジ居ルハ興味深ク、兩種ノ近縁ナルヲ思ハセルモノガアル。四國産ノモノハ横倉山ニ於テ山頂、神社ノ奥院裏手ニアルよこぐらのきノ type tree (採集ニ同行サレシ大山厚氏ノ言ニヨル) ニ生ジテ居タモノデ、ソノ大サ 9×13 cm, 厚サ 5 cm ニ達スル美事ナモノデアツタ。因ニ米國及支那デハ生キタ *Robinia* ニ生ズルト云フ。

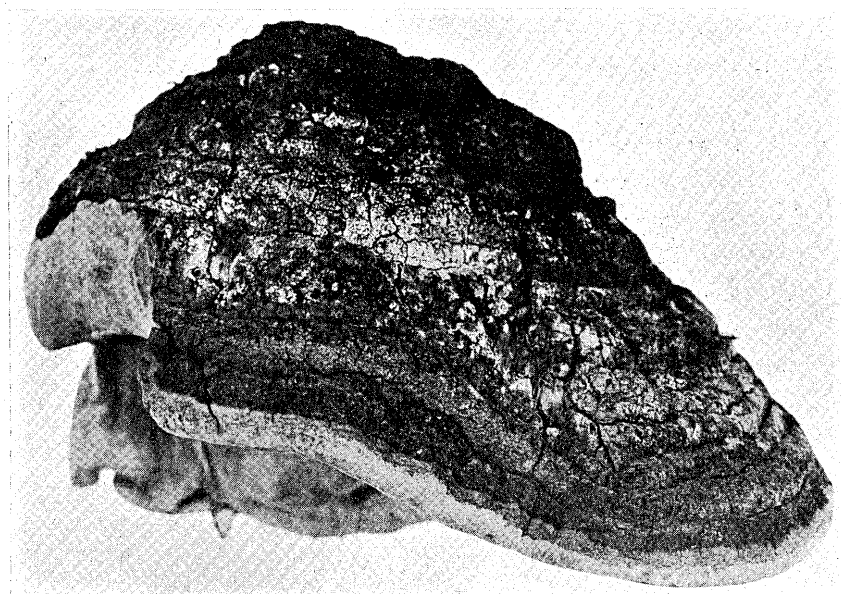


Fig. 3. *Fomes rimosus* (BERK.) CKE. No. 206909. $\times 1$.

26) ***Fomes hamatus*** (CORNER) IMAZEKI, comb. nov.

Fomes senex (MONTAGNE) FRIES. var. *hamatus* CORNER, Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc., XVIII: 75, 1932.

Pileus perennial, sessile, ungulate, 5–14 \times 2–5 cm large, 2–10 cm thick, margine obtuse; upper surface sulcate, more or less tuberculate, becoming radially cracked and rough in age, yellowish brown to brown then dark brown to almost black, without crust nor subcrust, but becoming hard and carbonous, as if a true crust had developed, marginal portion yellowish brown to brown, finely velutinate; context less than 0.5 cm thick, brown (Sudan brown to cinnamon tawny), ligneous corky, hard; pores distinctly stratose, often interposed with thin hyphal layers, each layer 2–6 mm thick, old tubes stuffed with brown secondary hyphae; mouths round, minute, 5–7 per mm, concolorous with the context or darker; setae wedge-shaped, hooked at the apex, 25–40 \times 5–9 μ ; paraphyses hyaline, pistil form, 20 \times 3–5 μ ; spores broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, hyaline, smooth, 3.5–5 \times 3–4 μ .

Type of rot: white rot.

Habitat: usually on
Castanopsis cuspidata.

Japanese name: つ
りばりさるのこしかけ
(新稱)。

Specimens: Honsyû
—Inasiki-g., Ibaragi
pref., on *Castanea*
crenata, (Sept. 1918,
IRIE-Y.-no. 202630);

Mt. Takatori, Naka-g.,
Kanagawa pref., on

Castanopsis (Nov. 1932, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 200252); Atami-mt., Sizuoka pref.,
on *Castanopsis*, (Feb. 1933, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 200311); Abe-g., Sizuoka pref.,
on *Castanopsis*, (July 1922, SUGIMOTO-Z.-no. 202632); Nukada-g., Aiti pref.,
on *Castanopsis*, (Jan. 1923, TERADA-S.-no. 202623); Ootu-s., Siga pref., on
Castanopsis, (Aug. 1937, HASIMOTO-T.-no. 206992); Ibo-g., Hyogo pref.,
on *Castanopsis*, (Jun. 1917, OOUÉ-U.-no. 202612); Iwami-g., Tottori pref., on
Castanopsis, (Jan. 1921, IKOMA-Y.-no. 202626). Sikoku—Minamiuwa-g.,
Ehime pref., on *Castanopsis*, (Dec. 1923, OGATA-M.-no. 202624). Kyûsyû—
Mt. Ukidake, Hukuoka pref., on *Castanopsis*, (July 1938, YOSHII-H.-no.
207120) Mt. Otake, Hukuoka pref., on *Castanopsis*, (June 1937, YOSHII-H.-
no. 207143 and July 1938, YOSHII-H.-no. 207117); Siro-ym., Kagosima-s.,
Kagosima pref., on *Castanopsis*, (May 1933, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 200256); Mt.
Takakuma, Kagosima pref., on *Castanopsis*, (Dec. 1937, YOSHII-H.-no.

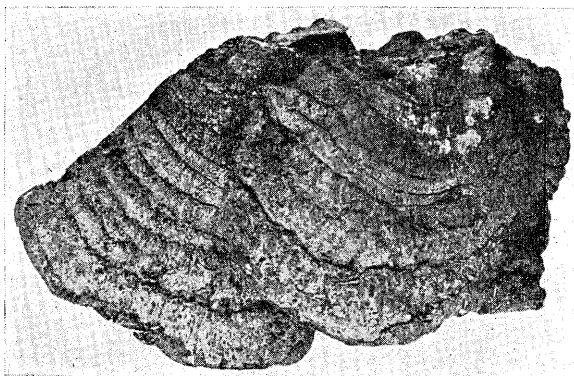


Fig. 4. *Fomes hamatus* (CORNER) IMAZ. No. 202630 $\times 1$.

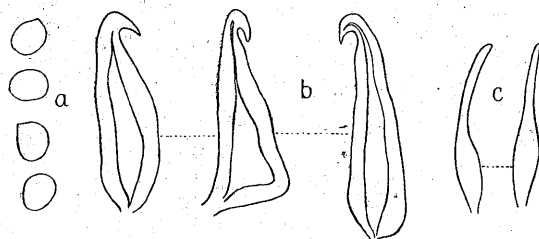


Fig. 5. *F. hamatus* (CORN.) IMAZ. No. 202624. $\times 1000$.
a. Spores. b. Setae. c. paraphyses.

207118).

This was originally written from Malay, as a variety of *F. senex* by Dr. CORNER. The writer, however, regards this an independent species. It is distinguished from *Fomes senex* by the hamate setae, the heavy weight of sporophore, and the host relation.

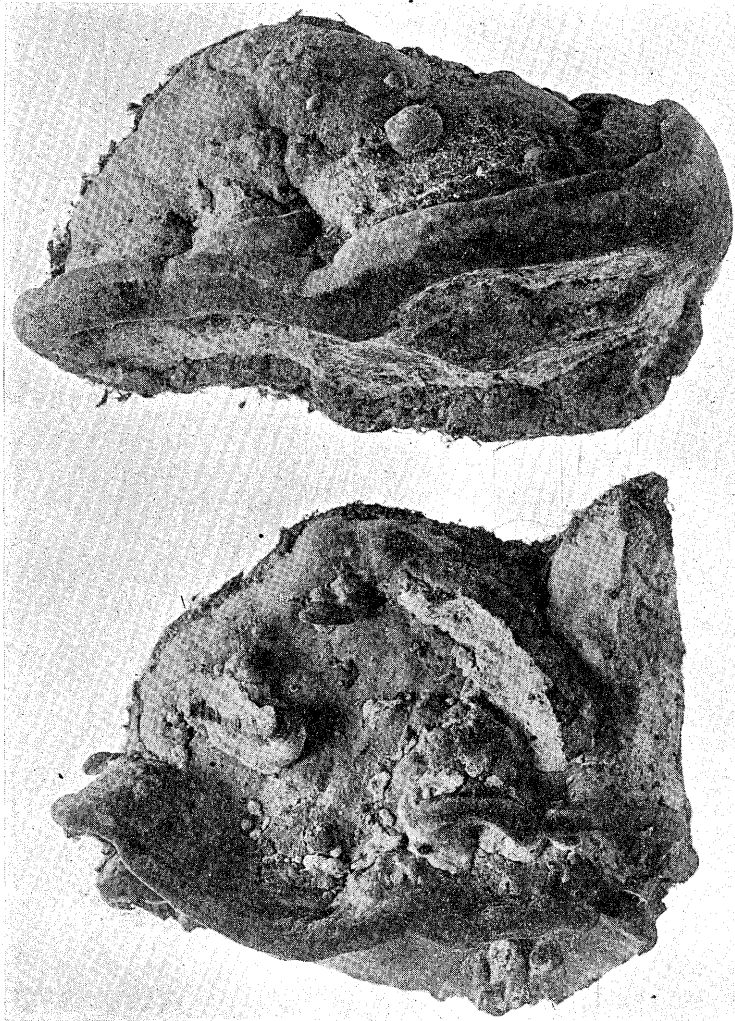


Fig. 6. *Fomes setulosus* LLOYD. No. 200296. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

27) **Fomes setulosus** LLOYD, l. c., IV: Syn. Fom., 243, 1915; *ibid.*, V: 713, f. 1069, 1017; PETCH, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Perad., VI: 45, 1916; TROTTER, SACC. Syll. Fung., XXIII: 392, 1925.

Type of rot: white rot.

Habitat: usually on dead trunks of *Quercus* spp..

Japanese names: こぶさるのこしかけもどき (新稱)。

Specimens: Kyûsyû—Sûki-mr., Nisimorokata-g., Miyazaki pref., on *Quercus* sp., (Oct. 1937, YÔSHII-H.-no. 206624, and Aug. 1938, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 206784); ditto, on *Distylium racemosum* S. et Z., (Oct. 1937, YOSHII-R.-no. 206625); Mt. Siratori, Miyazaki pref., (July 1938, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 206739); Mt. Kirisima, Kagosima pref., (May 1933, IMAZEKI-R.-no. 200296).

China-Hainan, (Aug. 1928, CHU FENG MEH-no. 200419).

Distribution: Ceylon, Australia, Japan (Kyûsyû), Taiwan.

Notes. The plant is very close to *F. robustus* KARSTEN and has been reduced to synonymy with the latter by Dr. CUNNINGHAM.¹⁾ The writer, however, regards both are distinct. *Fomes setulosus* differs from *F. robustus* in having abundant setae which are $18-36 \times 6-11\mu$ large, while the latter having the pileus of *F. robustus* becomes very hard and blakish in age, on the very scanty setae. Both fungi have no true crust, but the upper surface of

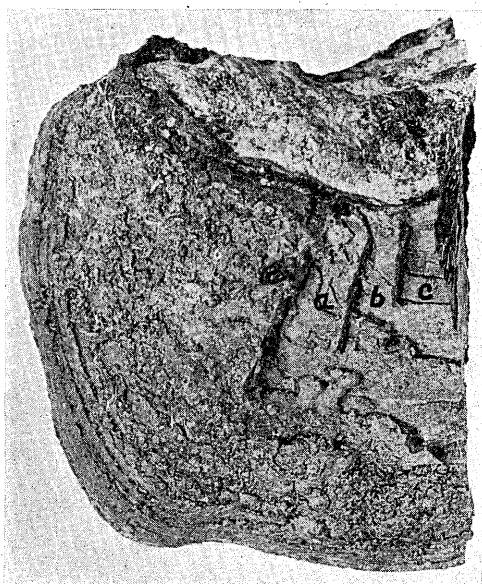


Fig. 7. *Fomes setulosus* LLOYD.
A specimen with a layered context.
No. 206784. $\times 1$.

a)-c) Three old surfaces of the pileus, exposed by the context layers being peeled off.

¹⁾ CUNNINGHAM in Trans. N. Z. Inst., LVIII: 211, 1927.

contraty, that of *F. setulosus* is somewhat pruinous and dull glaucous brown, and retains such a freshy appearance even in aged sporophores. This glaucous appearance is due to the presence of the hyaline later covering over the surface of the pileus. In *F. setulosus*, the pileus context is frequently stratose. In such specimens, stratified layers are easily peeled off, exposing the old surfaces one after the other, which are neither discolored nor deformed at all. The spores of *F. setulosus* are subglobose, broadly ellipsoid, hyaline, smooth, and $4.5-6 \times 4-4.5\mu$ large.

28) **Fomes dependens** (MURRILL) SACCARDO et TROTTER, Syll. Fung., XXI: 292, 1912; LLOYD, l. c., IV: Syn. Fom., 254, f. 597, 1915.

Pyropolyporus dependens MURRILL, N. Am. Fl., IX: 106, 1908.

Type of rot: unknown.

Habitat: on dead frondose trees.

Japanese name: さがりしまさるのこしかけ (新稱)。

Specimens: Micronesia—Palau, (Aug. 1939, OGURA-Y.-no. 207294).

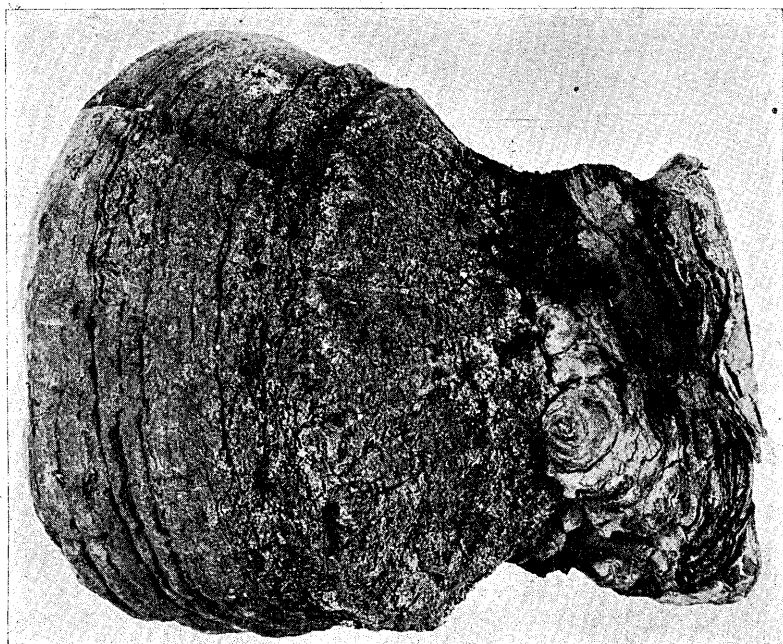


Fig. 8. *F. dependens* (MURR.) SACC. et TROTT. No. 207294. $\times \frac{3}{4}$.

Distribution: Tropical America (West Indies, Central America), South America (Brazil), Japan (Micronesia).

Notes. Pileus attached behind, pendant, 7-10 cm high, 6-10×10-12 cm large; surface hard, without distinct crust, blackish brown, sulcate, rimose, more or less rough; context dark brown (Argus brown) very hard, almost stony; pores amber brown, multi-layered, obscurely stratified; setae none; spores subglobose, brown, smooth, abundant, 4-5×3.5-4 μ .

29) **Fomes pullus** (MONTAGNE et BERKELEY) COOKE, Grev. XIV: 19, 1885; SACCARDO, Syll. Fung., VI: 192, 1888; LLOYD, l. c. IV: Syn. Fom., 253, 1915.

Polyporus pullus MONT. et BERK., Lond. Journ. Bot., III: 332, 1844.

Type of rot: unknown.

Habitat: On dead frondose trees.

Japanese name: ひめすぐりたけ (新稱)。

Specimens: Kyûsyû—Miyazaki-s., Miyazaki pref., (1934, HARADA-H.-no. 208211). Micronesia—Togo-bei, (1929, MATUNO-S.-no. 200658).

Distribution: Java, Japan (Micronesia, Kyûsyû), Africa Madagascar.

Notes. Pileus dimidiate, applanate to subungulate, 1.5-3×1-1.7 cm large, 0.6-0.8 cm thick, attached behind by a reduced base; surface minutely tomentose, very narrowly sulcate, Argus brown to Mars brown; context thin, 1-2 mm thick at the thickest portion, with a distinct suberust under the superficial tomentum; tubes obscurely stratified, Mars brown in old layers, Antique brown in new layer; mouths minute, glancing yellowish; spores broadly ellipsoid, yellow smooth, abundant, 3-3.5×2-2.5 μ (from Micronesian materials) and 4-5×3 μ (from Kyûsyû materials); basidia comparatively large, hyaline, 3.5-5 μ broad; setae none.

Fomes pectinatus KL. = 近イガ子實體ガ常ニ小形ニシテ且端正ナル半圓形ヲナスコト等ニヨツテ區別サレル。又外觀的ニハ *F. pusillus* LLOYD (ひめひづめたけ一本邦ヨリ記サレ、後ニ Brazil ヨリモ發見サレタト云フ) ニ似ルガ同菌ノ孢子ハ無色デアル。

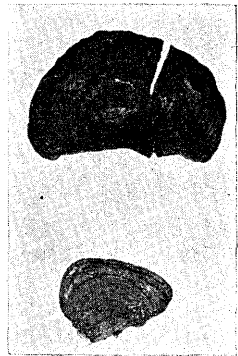


Fig. 9. *Fomes pullus* MONT. No. 200658 & No. 208211. ×1.